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Compliments of the

Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce.

UTAH EDITOMIZED

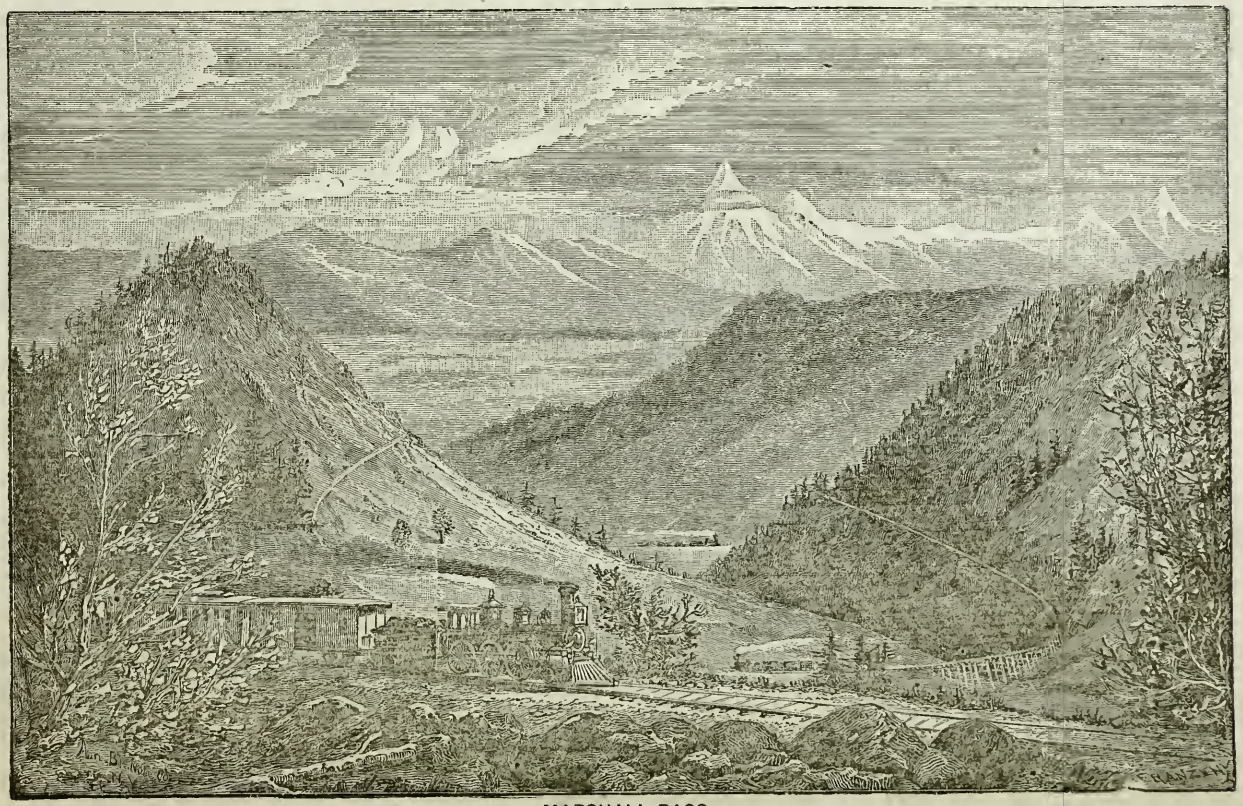
The New Utopia,

OR

A BRIEF Compendium of the Resources, Attractions, ADVANTAGES, POSSIBILITIES, Mineral, Industrial and Agricultural,

OF

Utah and Her Capital.



MARSHALL PASS.

THE ROAD THROUGH THE ROCKIES.

THE Denver and Rio Grande Western is the only trans-continental route passing through Salt Lake City, connecting the trunk lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. While its branches form a vast network over Colorado and Utah, the main line has been extended westward over snowy heights, through shadowy gorges, across plains and up fertile valleys to the City of the Saints. A profusion of grand and beautiful scenery exists along its entire length. There are mountains of every conceivable shape and size; secluded parks containing long stretches of the fairest farm-land; foaming torrents and broad rivers; wild, dark canons; dense thickets and mirror-like lakes nestling beneath green mountain slopes. The topography constantly changes; at one time confusion, at another perfect order. Arctic heights this hour, summer lowlands the next. Farms are lost, only to reappear beyond the forests which intervene; tiny streams become wide rivers, and changes are wrought as quick as thought while moving swiftly on from town to city. The road opens to civilization some of the fairest country on the continent. The eastern confines of Utah, the wealth of the Wasatch Range and the prolific Utah and Salt Lake valleys are brought into direct communication with the East, and placed within reach of the capitalist and the settler.

A full description of all the scenery encountered between Denver and Salt Lake City would require much more space than is here allotted, and it will therefore be practicable to notice only a few of the attractions, and these briefly. From Denver the railway follows the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains for one hundred and twenty miles. To the east stretch the sea-like plains, rolling silent and brown. On the west rises the irregular-shaped, blue-tinted range, beyond whose low and green-wooded foothills peer majestic peaks with snow-capped summits.

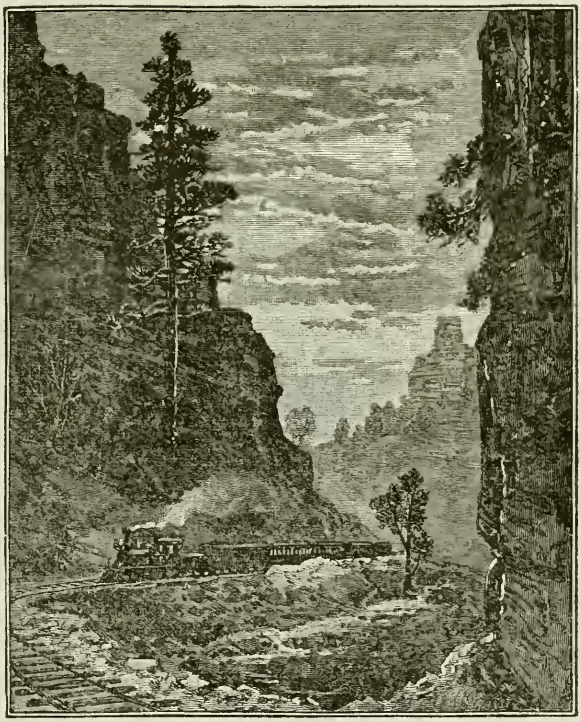
Farther on, just beyond Canon City we reach the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, which at its narrowest portion forms the Royal Gorge. When first examined it seemed impossible that a railroad could be constructed through this stupendous canon to the west. There was scarcely room for the river alone, and granite ledges blocked the path with their mighty bulk. These obstructions, however, were blasted away, a road-bed at the foot of the cliffs was made, and the canon is to-day a busy highway. But its grandeur still remains. After entering its depths, the railway follows the river's course between high walls and around impenetrable boulders of dark-hued granite, deeper and deeper into the heart of the range. The crested crags grow higher, the river madly foams along its rocky bed, and anon the way becomes a mere fissure through the heights. Far above the road the sky forms a deep blue arch of light; but in the Gorge hang dark and sombre shades which the sun's rays have never penetrated. The place is a measureless gulf of air with solid walls on either side. Here the granite cliffs are a

thousand feet high, smooth and unbroken by tree or shrub; and there a pinnacle soars skyward for thrice that distance. No flowers grow, and the birds care not to penetrate the solitude. The river, sombre and swift. breaks the awful stillness with its roar. Soon the cleft becomes still more narrow, the treeless cliffs higher, the river closer confined, and where a long iron bridge hangs suspended from the smooth walls, the grandest portion of the canon is reached.

Escaping from the Gorge, the narrow valley of the upper Arkansas is traversed, with the striking serrated peaks of the Sangre de Cristo close at hand on the west, until Salida is reached. Here the main line crosses the Arkansas, leaves Poncha Springs on the left, climbs into a narrowing but verdant valley running down between low-browed hills, and begins to scale the heights of Marshall Pass, that wonderful pathway over the Continental Divide. The grades at first are only moderately steep. Soon, however, the hills merge into mountains, and press more closely together. Looking up at the distant summit, there is seen a narrow rim of earth which marks the onward course of the road. The prospect broadens, and soon the valley lies far below. Two sturdy engines toil and pant, the curves are sharp and frequent, banks of snow surround us, and tangled masses of half-dead forests are on every side. In an hour's time we are at the summit, 10,858 feet above the sea. Looking back over the way we have come, Mount Ouray stands, bare, solitary and high above its mates, at our left. Around it lies a sea of granite billows, tumbled wildly together, and holding within their giant embrace green valleys and sparkling streams. Turning to the westward, the scene changes. The view embraces less formidable heights, and is more soft, subdued and beautiful. At our feet, and doubling back and forth down the mountain side, are the loops of the road leading to the valley. It disappears within the forests, but is seen again far down the narrow vale. The descent begins, and the road winds around projecting headlands, on the verge of vast precipices, threads dark recesses where patches of light fall through leafy canopies upon the green slopes, follows the windings of the Tomichi, and later courses through cultivated meadows dotted with haystacks and small farm-houses. As the train rolls swiftly on, a back glance gives the traveler a comprehensive idea of the vast heights overcome in the passage.

Beyond Gunnison, the railway traverses the valley of the same name, following the river closely, and encountering nothing but meadows and low, grayish cliffs. Soon, however, the channel which the stream has worn becomes narrower. The cliffs grow higher and steeper, the vegetation is less abundant, and suddenly the sunlight is cut off by broken summits, and the Black Canon of the Gunnison holds us fast in its embrace. The gorge is grander, deeper, darker and more beautiful than that already traversed. It is thrice as long, has more verdure, and the walls, of red sandstone of a dusky hue, bear in their crevices shrubs and cedars. The river has a deep sea-green shade as far as Cimarron Creek, up which the road continues through rocky ravines to the open

country beyond. At times the canon narrows to a serpentine fissure, opening again into long wide stretches, crowned by steep crags that tower heavenward two or three thousand feet. Currecanti Needle, the most abrupt and isolated of these pinnacles, has all the symmetry of an Egyptian obelisk. Here nature has formed everything on a grand scale; detail gives place to magnificence, and the scene is one that will dwell forever in our memory.



Spanish Fork Canon.

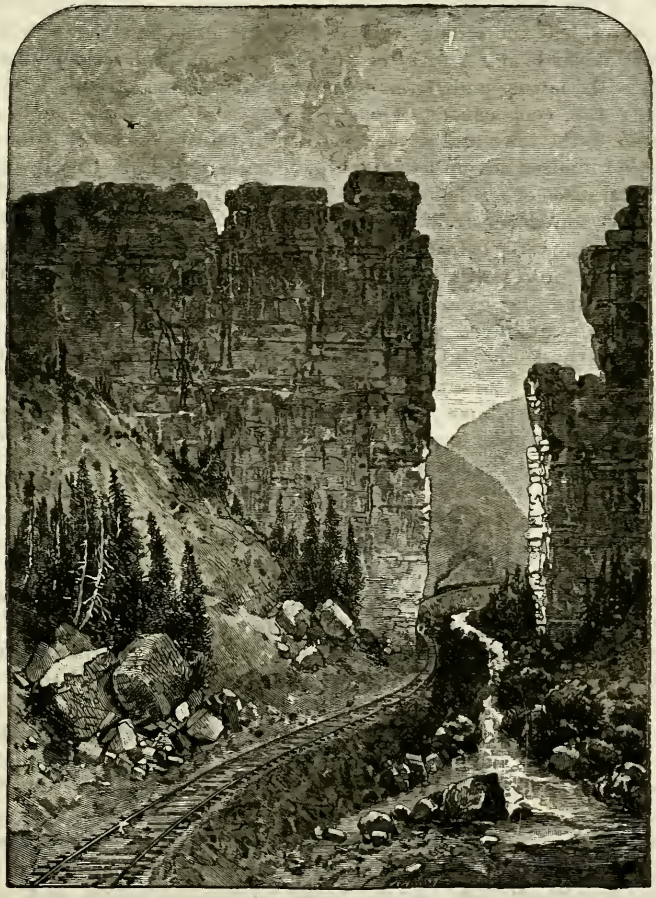
The space of over one hundred miles intervening between the Grand and Green rivers resembles a billowy desert, and while the most uninteresting section of the route, is far from dreary or monotonous. Close by on the north are the richly colored Book Cliffs, while away to the southward the snowy groups of the Sierra la Sal and San Rafael glisten in the distance. Between them may be distinguished the broken walls which mark the Grand Canons of the Colorado, scarcely fifty miles away. Beyond Green River and Castle Valley commences the steep ascent of the Wasatch Mountains, and the master-hand of Nature again appears in Castle Gate, which guards the entrance to Price River Canon, and through which the river runs into the very heart of the range.

The two huge pillars composing it are offshoots of the cliffs behind, one measuring five hundred, and the other four hundred and fifty feet from top to bottom. They are richly dyed with red, and the firs and pines growing about their base enhance the beauty of the coloring. Between these gigantic portals the river and the railway crowd each other for a passage. Once past the gate, and looking back, the bold headlands forming it have a new and more attractive beauty. They seem higher and more massive than when we were in their shadow, and no other pinnacles within sight approach them in size or majesty. The gateway is hardly lost to view by a turn in the canon before we are scaling wooded heights. The cliffs which hem us in abound with curious forms. Now it is a mighty castle, with moats and towers, keep and turret; now a huge pulpit or steeple; now a gigantic head or profile.

Still pushing westward. the road reaches the summit, glides down Soldier Canon, through the Red Narrows, and into Spanish Fork Canon, with its fresh foliage, soft contours, charming contrasts, and whispering waters. It is the resort of an artist. Suddenly the train darts out into Utah Valley, a mountain-girded, well-cultivated park, in whose centre rests a lake of great expanse and surpassing beauty, and in the shadow of the range, hard by the lake, the towns of Provo, Springville, American Fork and a number of lesser villages. Eastward the oblong basin is shut in by the Wasatch Mountains, and on the west is the Oquirrh Range. Northward are low hills, or mesas, crossing the valley and separating it from that of the Great Salt Lake; while in the south the east and west ranges approach each other and form blue-tinted walls of uneven shape. To the left of this barrier Mount Nebo, highest and grandest of the Utah peaks, rises majestically above all surroundings. The valley is like a well-kept garden, for its fertile soil and delightful climate make it perhaps the most favored section of Utah, and fruit trees and grape vines are common as hay and cereals elsewhere. Nothing is harsh; the sheen of the lake throws a glamour over the scene; the ranges are veiled beneath a soft haze, and in the summer long lines of color reach from base to summit, where the frosts have painted in rainbow hues the maples, box elders and willows.

Passing Provo, the railway leads along the banks of the river Jordan. This stream flows from Utah Lake northward into Salt Lake through a narrow channel which it has worn among the mesas separating the two basins. But at last the hills recede, and stretching out its broad length before us is Salt Lake Valley, fertile as a garden. On its one side are the Wasatch Mountains, with high peaks, which grow mightier in the northward until they pierce the azure in sharp white cones. Opposite them, and forming the western limits of the valley, are the lower heights of the Oquirrh Range, from the base of which gentle slopes extend down to the banks of the Jordan. Northward is Salt Lake, from out whose waters rise solitary mountain islands. Along the entire length of the valley there are countless farms. Hardly a foot of ground remains uncultivated. In the ranges are shaded canons, into which one may

look, as the train passes, to where bright streams are flowing amid a mass of foliage. There is a wealth of coloring; bright green in the mountains; pure white on the peaks; blue in the dim distance, and nearer the traveler extended patches of yellow wheat scattered among the lesser lengths of garden. The air is mild yet exhilarating, and sweet with the songs of birds; in this Eden of the West there is a subtle charm that can be found nowhere else. At the upper end of the valley



Castle Gate.

lies Salt Lake City, overlooking the lake, and nestling closely to the mountains on whose lower slopes it stands. From the distance the dim outlines of the city may be seen, half obscured by the thin wreaths of smoke above it, like a white patch in the landscape, under the shadow of Ensign Peak. Straight up this little world of beauty runs the Denver

and Rio Grande. Along its line are small villages; now a town peopled by agriculturists, who have planted shady groves about their homes; and again a place with huge smelters and furnaces, whose tall chimneys send forth volumes of flame and smoke. Gradually the lake is approached. Its placid waters reflect the clouds above and the peaks around it. To its right is Salt Lake City, so located as to command a view of the entire valley, both ranges of mountains and the southern portion of the lake. The aspect of this charming city is captivating alike to resident and stranger. Broad streets, lined on either side with avenues of shade and fruit trees, modest and palatial residences alike begirt with lawns and trees, long park-like vistas stretching away towards the cool canons, whence a never-failing stream of water descends to the town and ripples merrily by the side of every sidewalk; these and kindred advantages combine to make Salt Lake City the most delightful place of residence in the Republic. In the summer mountain breezes sweep down from the ice-fields above and carry a refreshing coolness to the valley. In the winter the mighty bulwark of the Wasatch wards off the frozen winds that would otherwise bind us in chains of ice and snow like the exposed plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. Cyclones are unknown in this mountain region; the pure air of this altitude expands the lungs and gives our people a girth of chest that cannot be found at lower elevations; and above all, the proximity of our glorious saline lake, that casts its ozone freely on the air and invites the strong and weak alike to draw vitaliiy and health from its healing brine, marks this spot as the most desirable home for all sorts and conditions of men. But it is not only climate that recommends Salt Lake City to the home-seeker; its situation in the midst of the great plain that reaches from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada, and from the Mexican line to the Cœur d'Alene, makes it forever the centre of the trade and commerce of this vast territory. It needs but the completion of projected railroads to convert this claim into a living fact, and Salt Lake City will be the Chicago of the Far West. In the mountains of Utah lie buried a greater wealth and variety of minerals than in any other section of the country, or, indeed, of the world. Gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, platinum, tin, cadmium, quicksilver, antimony, arsenic, iron in incredible quantities, aluminum, alum, iron, saltpetre, sulphur, copperas, nitre, coal, ozokerite or mineral wax, gilsonite or albertite, petroleum, natural gas, soda carbonates and sulphates, red and white sandstone, granite, magnesium and other limestone, an endless variety of marbles, from pure white through every shade of color and texture to the dark-hued geode; agates, topaz, garnets, carnelians, and other gems, are among the treasures hidden by the plains and mountains, while Great Salt Lake is one vast laboratory where Nature incessantly produces the crude material for a hundred compounds necessary to the sciences and arts. Coal and iron the twin essentials for manufactures, lie in prodigious deposits side by side, and no circumstance is wanting to make this city a great manufacturing centre.

MINERALS AND MINING.

The mining industries are the most prominent of all the enterprises of Utah, perhaps unduly so in view of the large amount of capital invested in manufactures and agriculture, and the products of these investments. At the same time, the mines have not been developed to one-tenth the extent of their possibilities, although the precious metals put into circulation by the Territory during the last seventeen years alone make the following showing:

Gold, 148,316 ozs. at $20.67	$3,065,692.00
Silver, 65,226,753 ozs., commercial value	73,201,966.00
Lead, 689,630,705 lbs	33,799,599.00
Copper, 19,044,995 lbs	3,003,889.00
Total commercial value	$113,071,146.00

If computed at the coinage value it would be $123,998,849.00.

Mining is carried on in every county in the Territory, all the mountain ranges which traverse it in such profusion containing not only gold and silver, but the baser metals, together with a bewildering variety of other minerals, many which are even more valuable than the preceding, such as mica, strontianite, platinum, iridium, aluminum, and various precious stones.

The output of ore for the year 1887 was over 165,000 tons, of which about 130,000 tons were smelted within the Territory. There are at present several smelters, with about fifty stacks, located as follows:

Germania Smelter	4 stacks	Seven miles from Salt Lake City.
Francklyn Smelter	5 stacks	One mile north of Germania.
Waterman Smelter	2 stacks	Rush Lake, Stockton.
Chicago Smelter	3 stacks	Near Stockton.
Park City Smelter	2 stacks	Park City, Summit County.
Jordan Smelter	6 stacks	Salt Lake County.
Hanauer Smelter	3 stacks	Morgan, Salt Lake County.
Mingo Smelter	4 stacks	(Rebuilding) Sandy.
American Antimony Co		Garfield County.
Godbe Smelter	2 stacks	San Francisco Dist., Beaver Co.
Williams Smelter	1 stack	Beaver County.

Some of these smelters are run in a thoroughly systematic and scientific manner, and have every apparatus necessary for producing fine silver bars, litharge, common, refined, white, sheet, pipe, shot and test lead. Their united capacity is about 2,500 tons, but only four or five of the largest are in actual operation, owing to limited means.

The principal mills are the following:

Tintic Mining and Milling Co's	10 stamp	Eureka, Juab County.
Ontario Mill, 250 horse power	40 stamp	Park City, Summit Co.
Marsac Mill, 150 horse power	30 stamp	Park City.

McHenry Mill ..... Parley's Park.
Pioneer, Enterprise and Fairview Mills..... Ophir Mining District.
Stewart No. 1 and Stewart No. 2 Mills..... West Mountain District.

There are ten sampling mills in the Territory, of which the following are the most important:

Conklin's Sampling Works, capacity 200 tons.... Salt Lake City.
Sandy Sampling Works, capacity 500 tons..... Sandy, Salt Lake Co.
R. McIntosh's Sampling Works..... Salt Lake City.

The following list, while by no means exhaustive, gives the principal localities where the various minerals are chiefly found:

Alum ..... Utah and Salt Lake Counties, north.
Aluminum ..... Davis and Morgan Counties, north.
Antimony..... Box Elder, Piute and Garfield Cos.
Agate..... Emery County, southeast.
Arsenic ..... Iron and Washington Counties, south.
Albertite ..... Uintah County, northeast.
Baryta..... Various.
Bismuth..... Juab, Sanpete and Morgan Counties.
Cadmium..... Morgan County, north.
Copper ..... Juab, Miller and Salt Lake Counties.
Copperas ..... Utah County, central.
Coal..... Summit, Utah, Sanpete, Emery and Iron Counties.
Carbonate of Soda..... Utah County.
Chalcedony..... Various.
Chrysolite ..... Various.
Cinnabar, Quicksilver Ore..... Sanpete County.
Embolite, Chlor-Bromid Silver.... Washington, Morgan and Tooele Cos.
Fuller's Earth ..... Various.
Garnet ..... Tooele County.
Geyserite..... Various.
Gold..... Salt Lake, Tooele and other counties.
Granite..... Salt Lake County, etc.
Graphite, or Plumbago..... Utah County.
Gypsum..... Washington, Juab and Sanpete Cos.
Hornblende..... Various.
Iron, Magnetic and Hematite..... Davis, Morgan, Juab, Cache and Iron Counties.
Jasper..... Various.
Jet..... Sanpete and Emery Counties.
Kaolinite, or China Clay..... Utah, Salt Lake, Davis and Tooele Counties.
Manganese..... Utah and Tooele Counties.
Malachite..... Juab, Beaver and other counties.
Marble in varieties..... Various.

Mica	Davis, Salt Lake and Garfield Cos.
Nitre	Various.
Oolite	Sanpete County.
Opal in varieties	Various.
Ozokerite, or Mineral Wax	Utah, Wasatch and Emery Counties.
Rock Salt	Sanpete, Sevier, Juab and other cos.
Saltpetre	Utah County.
Silver	Almost all counties.
Sulphur	Millard, Beaver and Utah Counties.
Topaz, white, yellow, blue	Tooele, Box Elder and other counties.
Tourmaline	Various.
Talc	Utah, Emery and Piute Counties.
Zincblende and Sulphide	Various.

In addition to the above, the following rarer minerals are found in greater or less quantities:

Actinolite.	Cats-Eye.	Lignite.	Rad. Calcite.
Alabaster.	Cerargyrite.	Limonite.	Ribbon Jasper.
Almandite.	Cerussite.	Linarite.	Rose Quartz.
Amethyst.	Chalcanthite.	Magnesite.	Ruby Silver.
Amphibole.	Chalcocite.	Magnetite.	Ruby Copper.
Anglesite.	Chalcopyrite.	Miargyrite.	Sal Ammoniac.
Anthraconite.	Chalybite.	MolybdenateLead	Sard.
Apatite.	Chessylite.	Nitrocalcite.	Sardonyx.
Aragonite.	Chromite.	Nitroglauberite.	Satin Spar.
Argentite.	Chrysocolla.	Obsidian.	Selenite.
Arsenolite.	Cuprite.	Ochres. various.	Siderite.
Arsenopyrite.	Dendrite.	Olivine.	Smithsonite.
Asbestos.	Dolomite.	Onyx.	Specular Iron.
Atacamite.	Epidote.	Phosgenite.	Sphalerite.
Augite.	Epsomite.	Phenacite.	Spinel.
Azurite.	Erubescite.	Pickeringite.	Stephanite.
Barytocalcite.	Feldspar.	Pisolite.	Sulphur.
Basalt.	Floss Ferri.	Prase.	Trachyte.
Biolite.	Franklinite.	Proustite.	Tremolite.
Bitumen.	Freieslebenite.	Pyrargyrite.	Tufa.
Bog Iron.	Galenite.	Pyrites.	Tetrahedrite.
Bole.	Glauberite.	Pyrolusite.	Witherite.
Bosjemanite.	Hydrargillite.	Pyromorphite.	Wulfenite.
Calamine.	Hydrosteatite.	Pyroxene.	Zeolite.
Calespar.	Hydrosiderite.	Quartz.	Zincite.

Of the above products, many exist in such vast quantities as to be practically inexhaustible. Iron is found in every part of the Territory, but especially in Iron County, where several parallel belts of remarkably pure ore exist, the largest being three miles wide and sixteen miles long, with 500,000,000 tons in sight. Various analyses give the following average result: Iron, 62 per cent; Phosphorus, 0.05 to none; Sulphur,

0.1; Silica, 5. Various tests demonstrate that it is well qualified for the production of Bessemer steel. The Tintic District also contains a limitless supply of ore assaying 60 to 70 per cent iron and $5 to $15 in gold and silver per ton.

The coal fields of Utah would be merely developed by a century of solid work. In Summit County, Pleasant Valley and Castle Valley the mines are being actively worked, producing about 250,000 tons per annum, while enormous deposits exist undeveloped in San Pete, Piute and Iron Counties, and coal indications have been found in almost every county in the Territory.

Sulphur comes principally from Millard County, where a bed six miles long by one mile wide has been worked for years, realizing more than one fortune to its successive owners. There are also large deposits in Beaver County and in Northern Utah.

Gypsum, both in the massive and crystallized forms, and mica, giving flakes 12x18 inches clear, are found in great abundance in Central and Southern Utah.

AGRICULTURE.

While agriculture is not conducted in Utah on a strictly scientific basis, the extraordinary natural fertility of the soil to a great extent renders these methods unnecessary. The system of irrigation which obtains here not only renders the farmer independent of the caprice of the weather, but also enables him to raise crops which seem well-nigh impossible to the Eastern agriculturist. Contrary to general opinion among the uninitiated, this system is by no means expensive, the cost of constructing the irrigating ditches being often less than is incurred elsewhere simply to clear the land, and thereafter the maintenance of the canals is easy. When rain falls during the summer, the irrigation water can be saved for future necessity and the rain utilized, thus combining the merits of both systems. There can be no doubt that the increased fertility of the soil secured by this means repays tenfold the small expense of irrigation.

The following table includes the principal agricultural and horticultural products raised in the Territory, with the average yield, etc.:

Alfalfa—5 to 8 tons per acre; three and even four crops a year.

Apricots—350 bushels per acre; superior to any Western fruit.

Apples—450 to 500 bushels per acre; fine fruit, ready market.

Barley—60 to 65 bushels per acre; annual crop, 650,000 bushels.

Beets—Raised on Alkali land, specimens of which have been sent to the Chamber of Commerce weighing 35 lbs; sugar beet also raised.

Blackberries—300 bushels per acre, sell at 20 cents per quart.

Celery—Raised in immense quantities, of very fine flavor; sells at 5 cents to 25 cents per bunch.

Cherries—300 bushels per acre. The cherry is indigenous to Utah, growing wild in great luxuriance. The cultivated brings a high price.

Corn—40 bushels per acre; annual crop only 500,000 bushels, but yearly increasing.

Carrots—700 to 1,000 bushels per acre; wonderfully prolific.

Currants—300 bushels per acre; very fine fruit, ready sale.

Grapes—7,000 lbs. per acre; equal to best California grapes. One county produces 5,500,000 lbs.

Gooseberries—200 bushels per acre; phenomenally fine and luscious.

Hops—Are native to Utah, and have recently been cultivated with great success.

Lucerne—6 to 7 tons per acre; seed 700 lbs. per acre; three crops.

Oats—65 bushels per acre; annual crop 1,250,000 bushels; worth 1¼ to 1¾ cents per lb.

Peaches—600 bushels per acre; shipped to California and the East.

Pears—450 bushels per acre; grown throughout the Territory.

Plums—350 bushels per acre; principally Magnum Bonum and German Prune.

Potatoes—500 to 550 bushels per acre; annual crop 12,000,000 lbs; shipped to all parts of the Union.

Parsnips—600 bushels per acre; cultivation annually increasing.

Raspberries—300 bushels per acre.

Rye—60 bushels per acre; superb quality and appearance.

Strawberries—9,000 to 10,000 lbs. per acre; exceptionally fine in size and flavor.

Tomatoes—800 to 1,000 bushels per acre; shipped in large quantities.

Turnips—450 bushels per acre.

Wheat—35 to 40 bushels per acre.

STOCK RAISING.

The stock interests of Utah are not as widely known, even in the Territory, as their importance and extent deserve. There are over half a million head of cattle, worth between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000; sheep, upwards of 2,400,000, estimated at $7,000,000; hogs, about 100,000, valued at $500,000; horses, 250,000, worth about $10,000,000. Attention is being paid to the breeding up of cattle far more than formerly, and the result is becoming visible throughout the Territory. Utah horses have acquired a well-deserved reputation in the surrounding Territories for speed, endurance and appearance, and large numbers are yearly exported beyond our borders. The wool crop reaches 10,000,000 pounds per annum, of which 1,000,000 is manufactured in the Territory, and the tendency is still to increase, with a ready market for the products. Ranch lands can be obtained in various sections for $5 an acre or less, and there is no part of the country where stock raising can be more profitably carried on than in Utah.

MANUFACTURES.

The following table gives as nearly as possible the number, class, capital and produce of the various manufactures established in the Territory:

MANUFACTURES.	NUMBER.	HANDS.	CAPITAL.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.
Aerated Waters	5	125	$75,000	$130,000
Butter and Cheese	.....	.....	.....	632,000
Breweries	5	.....	.....	350,000
Brick and Pottery	75	690	148,000	290,000
Boots and Shoes	8	370	.....	400,000
Cigars	5	100	150,000	275,000
Clothing	.....	(?) 200	(?) 80,000	110,000
Cured Meats	.....	.....	.....	300,000
Crackers and Confectionery	4	100	85,000	270,009
Harness and Saddlery	.....	190	220,000	400,000
Foundries, etc	10	155	320,000	355,000
Knitting Factories	7	110	50,000	78,000
Flouring Mills	120	.....	1,375,000	2,310,000
Metal Workers	.....	170	135,000	350,000
Paper Mills	1	28	140,000	45,000
Printing and Binding	11	199	330,000	453,000
Soap Factories	2	15	70,000	95,000
Silk Factories	1	11	1,300	5,000
Salt Works	.....	150	.....	190,000
Timber and Lumber	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Tanneries	.....	.....	.....	95,000
Wood Working—				
Sash, Doors 8				
Mouldings 5				
Furniture 16	45	485	360,000	560,000
Trunks 7				
Cases, Boxes 4				
Fences 5				
Woolen Mills	8	450	410,000	420,000
Sundry Industries	.....	620	320,000	1,060,000
	.....	4,598	5,969,300	9,673,000

The sundry industries above referred to include the manufacture of vinegar, pickles, glue, paints, charcoal, lime, cement, brooms, brushes, show cases, bottles, baskets, plaster of paris, picture frames, millinery, jewelry, wire work, chemicals, marble works, carpets, etc.

The following industries are but slightly represented here or not at all, and offer rare inducements for capitalists seeking for a profitable means of investing their funds:

Agricultural Implem'ts.	Clothing.	Pails.
Barrels.	Earthenware.	Paints.
Baskets.	Hats.	Paper.
Brushes.	Kegs.	Pickles and Sauces.
Canned Goods.	Lead Pipes.	Sugar.
Candles.	Lead, white and sheet.	Stoves.
Carriages.	Leather.	Wagons.
Cement.	Lithographing.	Window Glass.

As will be seen from the above figures, the aggregate value of the manufactured products of the Territory amounts to $9,673,000, giving employment to 4,598 persons, and capital amounting to $5,969,300. Salt Lake City alone employs more labor, operates more capital and produces greater results in manufacturing lines than all the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico combined. The manufacturing facilities of the present are, in many branches, wholly inadequate to the demand, and an increasing trade and population offers a brilliant prospect to those who now seize the opportunities presented.

LANDS.

Of the fifty-four million acres comprised in the Territory, at least ten per cent are eminently adapted to the cultivation of wheat and other grains. Not a quarter of this area is at present so utilized, for as yet our yield of cereals has been greater than the demand. The problem of transportation has retarded this trade, but this problem is now being rapidly and satisfactorily solved, and the difficulty hitherto experienced will exist no longer. The following table shows some of the principal localities where land can be had at low prices or entered under the Desert Act:

Weber River Basin, Weber County	Fifty square miles unentered.
Salt Lake Valley	Large tracts unentered:
Rush Valley, Tooele Valley, Skull Valley, Tooele County	Hundreds of square miles unentered.
Tintic District, Juab County	150 square miles unentered.
Sanpete and Sevier Valleys	100 square miles unentered.
Sevier County	Large quantities rich land.
Kane County	Quantity of land well watered,
Duchesne Basin, Wasatch County	Several hundred square miles.
Green River Basin, Emery County	Millions of acres.
Cache Valley	Large tracts of arable land.
Malad Valley, Box Elder County	Quantity of well watered land.

Also in Blue, Spring, Curlew, Snake and White Valleys.

This list does not exhaust the districts where excellent land may be obtained, but serves to indicate their extent. Outside of trade centres it is safe to say that land can be had for $10 per acre, cultivable as above described, and already located or pre-empted. Highly cultivated land in good localities is worth from $30 to $100.

TAXATION.

The total amount of taxation is excessively small, being only 17 mills on the dollar, distributed as follows:

Territorial purposes	6 mills
County purposes	3 "
School purposes	3 "
Municipal (Salt Lake City)	5 "

Small as this figure is, it will appear yet smaller when the following facts are taken into consideration: In 1887 the assessed valuation was $12,487,000. For the present year the assessed valuation is estimated at $17,000,000. Even at this figure the valuation in many instances is not more than 10 per cent. of the real value. A fair estimate of tne actual value of property in Salt Lake County puts it at $50,000,000, which would reduce the actual taxation from 17 to 5 8-10 mills on the dollar.

CHURCHES.

Besides the Latter-day Saints, or "Mormons," and Reorganized Church of the same name, which differs from the original congregation by its rejection of polygamy and one or two minor matters, nearly every Christian denomination has churches and schools scattered throughout the Territory, and perfect religious as well as social freedom is enjoyed. The following are the principal churches in Salt Lake City:

Episcopal, St. Mark's Cathedral ..... Rev. F. Putnam, Rector.
Episcopal, St. Paul's Chapel ..... Rev. C. M. Armstrong, Pastor.
Catholic, St. Mary's Cathedral ..... Rev. Father L. Scanlan, Bishop.
Congregational, First Congregational ..... Rev. J. B. Thrall, Pastor.
Congregational, Phillips' Congregational .... Rev. J. E. Hurlbut, Pastor.
Presbyterian, Second East Street ..... Rev. Dr. McNiece, Pastor.
Methodist, Episcopal ..... Rev. C. L. Libby, Pastor.
Methodist, Scandinavian ..... Rev. P. A. H. Franklin.
Baptist, First Baptist ..... Rev. D. D. Forward, Pastor.
Swedish Lutheran Evangelical ..... J. H. Krantz, Pastor

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

In Salt Lake County there are forty-eight District Schools, undenominational in governance, and conducted on precisely the same system as prevails throughout the United States. Apart from these there are many denominational schools carried on in connection with the various churches. Chief among these are the following:

Catholic ..... St. Mary's Academy, young ladies' boarding.
Catholic ..... St. Joseph's school for small boys.
Episcopal ..... St. Mary's Grammar School, boys.
Episcopal ..... Rowland Hall, young ladies' boarding.
Episcopal ..... St. Mark's School for girls. Boys under 12 received.
Congregational ..... Hammond Hall. Principal, E. A. Benner.
Presbyterian ..... Salt Lake Collegiate Institute.
Methodist Episcopal ..... Salt Lake Seminary.

Also the University of Deseret, non-sectarian, John R. Park, President. Under the direction of a Chancellor and Board of Regents, elected by the Territorial Legislature.

HOSPITALS, ETC.

The Hospital of the Holy Cross, St. Mark's and the Deseret are all first-class institutions, where patients are cared for by kind and competent nurses, and physicians and surgeons whose standing and record are a guarantee of their skill and intelligence. Besides the above, the University of Deseret has a "Deaf-mute Department," where all indigent deaf-mutes from the Territory are admitted and supported free of charge.

The following benevolent and semi-benevolent societies have lodges in Salt Lake City: Grand Army of the Republic, Free Masons, I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, "Relief Society," Firemen's Mutual Aid Society, A. O. U. W., A. O. Foresters, Railroad Association.

ATTRACTIONS.

As a summer resort, as a sanatarium, as an objective point for tourists, as a headquarters for artists and lovers of the beautiful, and a central point for unnumbered trips through wild and lovely scenery, Salt Lake City stands without a rival. With the advantages of climate, salt water bathing, mineral springs, historic interest and picturesque surroundings she enjoys, the "Temple City" is destined to outstrip all competitors in the race for popularity among both Eastern and Western holiday-seekers.

The tourist who travels for pleasure only will doubtless find his curiosity most awakened by the Mormon Church and its institutions. The Temple, Tabernacle, Assembly Hall, Beehive House, and other places interesting from their association with the past, have been so often described by abler pens that it is unnecessary here to do more than refer to them cursorily.

For those in search of health and novelty no more attractive feature can be found, here or elsewhere, than the New World's greatest marvel, the Great Salt Lake. The beneficial and pleasurable effects of a bath in this inland sea are so unique that none with the necessary leisure and means can afford to debar themselves from its enjoyment. In these days of fast and inexpensive travel, the means and leisure are at the command of almost every one. It is an experience that will enrich the inner life of all who undergo it, an experience which will live longer in the memory than any wandering in foreign lands, to float on the buoyant waters of this miniature ocean like the flotsam and jetsam of the greater seas, with a sense of perfect safety and strange exhilaration. But this pleasure is not the only object of a journey to the shores of the Great Lake; the marvelous beauty of its environments, the exquisite coloring of the far-off mountains that fringe its western brink and rise, mellowed by distance into softest tints, from its cool, iridescent depths; the massive grandeur of the nearer snow-capped range that stretches from the northern to the southern horizon, and shelters the fragrant valley from the blasts of winter and the heats of summer; the green, inviting canyons

that seam its side, and lead upwards through the mighty hills to a fairy-land of eternal verdure, rushing streams and waterfalls, and shady coolness; all these and other unenumerated charms offer themselves alike to resident and stranger, sinner, saint and pilgrim.

The principal bathing resorts on the banks of the Lake are Lake Park, sixteen miles distant, on the D. & R. G. W. Ry., which comprises extensive grounds, 200 bathing houses, a pier running into the lake, and a handsome dancing pavilion and orchestra, and is the headquarters of the Salt Lake Rowing Club, whose periodical regattas excite much in terest and admiration.

Garfield Beach, eighteen miles from the city, on the U. & N. Ry., where an elegant pavilion is built on piles over the lake, used for dancing and other amusements.

Syracuse, twenty-seven miles from Salt Lake, and reached via the Utah Central Ry.

The resorts in the mountains and valleys which will afford delight and pleasure to the stranger, be he tourist, fisherman, sportsman or artist, include, among others, the following:

Young's Peak Lodge, situated in a delightful glade in Big Cottonwood Canyon, at the head of the "Stairs," three miles from the mouth of the canyon, and sixteen from Salt Lake City. Some of the finest Rocky Mountain scenery is traversed en route, and within a radius of five miles are many beautiful glens, peaks, lakes and streams, the latter containg an abundance of gamey trout.

American Fork Canyon, reached from the village of American Fork, thirty miles south of Salt Lake City. Wagons or saddle-horses from the village will take the traveler to Deer Creek, fifteen miles distant, and back, within a day. This canyon has been termed the "Yosemite of Utah," and in wild picturesqueness, varying scenery, vast proportions, and fantastic formations, is undoubtedly the most enchanting of the Wasatch canyons. The road, following the bed of the mountain torrent, rises 2500 feet in eight miles, and a magnificient view is obtained of Aspinwall or Lone Peak, one of the highest summits in Utah.

Alta, in Little Cottonwood Canyon, is distant by rail twenty-five miles from Salt Lake, through delightful scenery, and the return can be made either by a novel method of traveling—a tramway which descends the grade by its own gravity—or on horseback into Parley's Park, American Fork, or Big Cottonwood Canyons, all of which are well worth a visit, even by those who have reveled in the finest scenery of the Old or New World.

Bingham Canyon, also twenty-five miles distant by rail from the city, is a charming resort, in reaching which the tourist passes through some of the most fertile country in the West.

Fort Douglas, on a plateau about three miles east of and nearly 500 feet above the city, is a spot religiously "done" by every visitor to Salt Lake, and rightly so, for the view afforded from this elevation is un-

surpassed even by the far famed Valley of Mexico, with its girdling hills of purple crowned by their twin snow-capped volcanoes. From the Fort the whole Salt Lake Valley lies unrolled at the gazer's feet; the two great ranges enclosing it, with glimpses of yet more distant summits, the southern end of the great lake, and the park-like foliage which half conceals and half reveals the city slumbering in the midst, all make a picture which has aroused the enthusiasm of myriads of pilgrims to this shrine of nature. The Fort itself, laid out with taste and traversed by a mountain stream which has transformed the dry bench into a luxurious wilderness of trees, shrubbery, grass and flowers, seems rather a pleasure ground than a military post.

Liberty Park, which occupies an area of 110 acres, is on the southern confines of the city. It has a large number of young trees and a fine track much frequented by the owners of fast—and other—horses, and with a little expenditure and time will be as handsome as any park in other cities of the same size. It is reached by street cars from the center.

Emigration Canyon, through which the first pioneers made their way into the Salt Lake Valley, is also well worth a visit.

Hot Springs, three miles north of the Temple, are reached by rail in a few minutes, or by wagonnette belonging to the concern. These springs bear a great resemblance to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and their healing properties, especially in the case of rheumatism and blood diseases, are phenomenal.

Warm Springs, about a mile and a half nearer than the above, and accessible by street cars, are of the same character, though the temperature is only ninety-five degrees, instead of about 128. The water has a strong odor of sulphur, and three ounces of water give the following analysis:

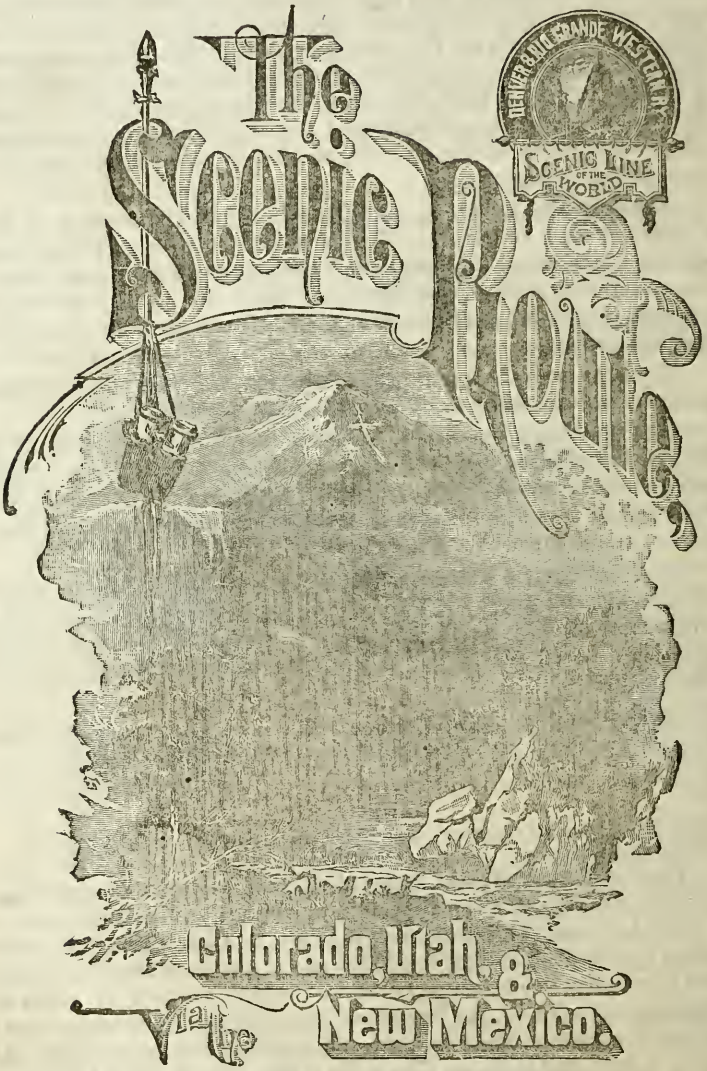
Carbonite of lime and magnesia	0.340	grains.
Peroxide of iron	0.040	"
Lime	0.545	"
Chlorine	3.454	"
Soda	2.877	"
Magnesia	0.370	"
Sulphuric Acid	0.703	"

Logan Canyon and **Ogden Canyon,** several miles north of Salt Lake are also noted for their scenery and fishing facilities.

Besides these, short excursions to Provo, on Utah Lake, fifty miles distant; to Manti, 100 miles south, the site of the imposing Temple recently dedicated; to Antelope Island, in the lake, reached by yacht or steamer; to Park City, the largest mining camp in Utah, where every process of mining, milling, smelting and sampling can be observed; to Ogden, Logan, and Brigham City in the north; will all delight the traveler and awaken him to a sense of the vast resources and advantages which the so-called "Deseret Territory" enjoys, and which are so strangely unknown to the outside world.

Across the Continent

BY



Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway